

THE PYRAMIDS

The writings carved upon the Pyramids of Egypt made favorable mention of onions;

In fact, they showed just how many were eaten by the workmen during their building.

Evidently the ancient Egyptians knew and appreciated the invigorating quality of onions,

That quality which makes them so important a part of the meat stews served at CHILDS,

The meat stews with just enough onion to make them deliciously piquant.



Childs
VERMOUTH

YOUR "private stock" will last longer and taste better if blended with this new non-alcoholic Italian Vermouth. Unequaled in flavor and quality.

Ask for MOUQUIN beverages by name. Imitations are unsatisfactory.

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Dealers Throughout the World

Passing years

What is more thoughtful as the years come and go than to fittingly remember our dear ones who have passed on?

In Memoriam

Notices in The New York Herald offer mute testimony of the thoughtfulness of those still here. Death Notices may be telephoned during the day to

Chelsea 4000

After 10 P. M. telephone Worth 10000.

THE NEW YORK HERALD

APPLAUD BILL TO END VOLSTEAD ACT

Thousands All Over Nation Write Appreciation to Representative Hill.

DEMAND LIGHT DRINKS

Prohibitionists Call Present Measure Iniquitous.

MAKES U. S. RIDICULOUS

House Bill Seen as Rallying Point for Advocates of Beers and Wines.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD, New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., April 20.

Thousands of letters from men and women in all parts of the country, including many from persons who say they favor the prohibition amendment, are pouring into the Washington office of Representative John Hill (Mo.), commending this new House member for introducing a bill for a blanket repeal of the Volstead law. Many of the writers declare they are opposed to whiskey and spirits, but that this country is made to appear ridiculous in the eyes of the world by the legislation against light wines and beer.

Mr. Hill on April 14 introduced the following brief bill:

"That the act entitled 'An act to prohibit intoxicating beverages and to regulate the manufacture, production and sale of high proof spirits for other than beverage purposes, and to insure an ample supply of alcohol and promote its use in scientific research and in the development of fuel, dye and other lawful industries,' which became a law October 28, 1919, otherwise designated by its short title as the 'national prohibition act,' be and the same is hereby repealed."

This bill has become the rallying point for those who never have given up hope of more liberal enforcement of the prohibition amendment.

"The Eighteenth Amendment," says Mr. Hill, "provides for either State or Federal enforcement. I believe in real law enforcement, not farcical evasion, which breeds contempt for all law. I therefore advocate the repeal of the Volstead act in order that the several States may individually deal with the local police question of the use of wine, beer and liquors."

Here are a few extracts from typical letters received by Mr. Hill:

Henry W. Banks, Jr., 14 Wall street, New York: "I am glad to note that you have introduced a bill to repeal the Volstead act. This measure is probably the most astute and vicious piece of legislation that was ever put over in a civilized nation."

Arthur W. Maehen, Jr., Baltimore, Md.: "It is amazing that no one yet seems to have set forth before the people the intolerable iniquities of the Volstead act. If the people understood what is possible under it they would not tolerate it for six months."

A. C. Armstrong, Savannah, Ga.: "I am an uncompromising Anti-Saloon League man, nevertheless I wish to tell you that I am heartily with you in your efforts to repeal the Volstead act. I have spoken to hundreds of men who voted for prohibition and I have met but one person who had anything good to say of the Volstead act."

Dr. Charles F. Davidson, Easton, Md.: "Nine men of every ten that vote for and are supporting the Volstead law are doing so for political reasons, and have not the moral courage even to express their real opinion. I congratulate you in your efforts to repeal the Volstead law."

Your efforts to repeal the most iniquitous law that has ever been forced upon a civilized people."

W. H. Statton, president of the Baltimore Steamship Company: "If every voter in the United States who admires your courage and approves your convictions in connection with the repeal of the Volstead act will write you I believe you would be overwhelmed with letters. I believe you are going to be much bothered from that source, but I cannot refrain from writing to express my admiration and gratitude."

PROPERTY LIENS IS NEW DRY WEAPON

Continued from First Page.

Liens against property where violations have occurred. The notice reads: "Dear Sir or Madam: The Police Department has been informed that you are the owner or authorized agent of the building situated at . . . City of New York, a portion of which premises is occupied by . . . who, on the . . . 1921, was arrested for having in his possession for sale or manufacture intoxicating liquors. The defendant has been arraigned in court and held to answer and the case is now pending."

"Section 1214 of the Mullan-Gage law reads as follows: 'If a person has knowledge or reason to believe that any part of his premises is occupied or used for the manufacture or sale of liquor contrary to the provisions of this article, the structure or place shall be subject to a lien for and may be sold to pay all fines and costs assessed against the person guilty of the nuisance and any such lien can be enforced by action in any court having jurisdiction.' The Deputy Commissioner said it is not safe to take a mortgage on any property where a saloon is located, because an arrest is liable to be made and the holding of the prisoner for trial will involve lien proceedings."

Chief Assistant District Attorney Joseph H. Banton commended the police for their efforts to enforce the law and said he had received hundreds of letters from people asking if they violated the law by keeping liquor in their homes.

"There is nothing in the law that can be construed as forbidding the possession of intoxicating liquor in one's private dwelling, provided the intoxicants were legally his or her property at the time the law went into effect on April 4," said Mr. Banton.

Mr. Banton warned holders of Federal permits they must file with the County Clerk a copy of such papers before May 1, or thirty days after the Mullan-Gage laws became effective on April 1. A nonresident of the State files such documents with the Secretary of State.

Detective Heidmann of Inspector Thomas Underhill's staff, entered the dining room of the Ambassador Hotel soon after it opened for business last night and arrested Robena Lagar, a waiter, on a charge of violating the State prohibition act. He alleged he had seen him serving both wine and whiskey. Lagar was released later in \$500 bail.

Eugene Hartigan, manager of the hotel, denied that the waiter served liquor and said that the beverages the detective seized had been brought to the hotel by patrons. Inspector Underhill and two lieutenants also were in the hotel on their nightly tour of inspection.

BRYAN TO SPEAK SUNDAY.

Cards have been issued for an address by William Jennings Bryan on "Prohibition," at the Washington Irving High School, Irving place and Sixty-ninth street, next Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

IMMIGRATION BILL WILL PASS TO-DAY

House to Vote Restriction of Arrivals and Send Measure to Senate.

ATTACK ON JEWS DENIED

Bourke Cockran Opposes Bill and Johnson of Washington Supports It.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD, New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., April 20.

Opposition to immigration restriction legislation was more vigorous in the House to-day than when a similar measure was considered last session, but it is apparent that the bill limiting the number of immigrants that may come to this country between May 14 and June 30, 1922, to 3 per cent of the nationals of each country in the United States in 1910 will pass by a safe majority.

A final vote on the bill is expected late to-morrow after consideration of numerous amendments. Those favoring the bill say all amendments will be defeated and the measure sent to the Senate in virtually the same form as it was passed by President Wilson at the close of last session.

The debate in the House largely centered around the question whether immigration would increase unemployment and propaganda against immigration of large numbers of Jews. News despatches which quoted Secretary of State Hughes as saying Jews and Russians should be excluded were attacked by Representative Chandler (N. Y.). These reports caused the Secretary to issue a statement denying the statements attributed to him.

Representative Bourke Cockran (N. Y.) spoke in opposition to the bill, declaring American Federation of Labor leaders were basing their opposition to immigration on misconceptions.

Representative Johnson (Wash.) declared that the need for restrictive legislation is increasing daily, and that hundreds of thousands of undesirable are waiting to come to the United States.

HARDING WILL SPEAK HERE AGAIN ON MAY 23

To Attend 125th Anniversary of New York 'Commercial.'

WASHINGTON, April 20.—President Harding has accepted an invitation to deliver an address in New York city on May 23, at the 125th anniversary celebration of the New York Commercial, one of the oldest newspapers in the country.

During the same visit the President will review in Brooklyn the Twenty-Sixth New York Infantry, formerly the 116th United States Infantry. He has promised a review of the regiment, but the date has not been definitely fixed.

Announcement of the New York speaking engagement was made to-day in connection with the receipt of two invitations to speak in the South late in May. The invitations were extended by committees from Birmingham and Atlanta, and although the President said he could not go on the dates suggested, he indicated he hoped to deliver addresses in the two cities some time this fall.

SENATE RATIFIES COLOMBIAN TREATY

Continued from First Page.

than a provision like this, which gives the Colombian Government the right at all times to transport troops over the canal at all times, and that means any time, whether in peace or war."

"That is precisely what has not been done," interrupted Senator Borah. "It says Colombia can send troops through the canal at all times, and that means any time, whether in peace or war."

Senator Lodge said this was not the effect of the language complained of and that "it had always been in the treaty." He denied it was the same treaty as that to which he had objected when he signed the minority report designating it as "blackmail."

"This action on our part is asked for by the President," Senator Lodge said. "As part of a great major policy which he believes will be of value and importance to America and the American hemisphere. It is to the interest of our security, our national defense and to the safety of the canal which is in a very insecure position from a military point of view."

Borah offered amendment. Of the eight speeches made to-day five were in condemnation of the treaty and were by Senators Norris, Wadsworth, Kenyon, Borah and Cummings. Senator Sterling (S. D.), Republican, and Smith (S. C.), Democrat, explained why they would support it.

Senator Borah laid the foundation for an amendment he offered later to the treaty by a defense of the acts of President Roosevelt. Reiterating many arguments made in defense of the acquisition of the Canal Zone, Senator Borah said:

"The world will say, from Paris to Tokyo, that the Senate at last has ratified the charge that Roosevelt stole Panama if we ratify this treaty. It constitutes a solemn impeachment of the veracity, the honor and the right conduct of two great Americans, Roosevelt and John Hay. To ratify it you must say that they were false, mendacious and unreliable."

To try to relieve the treaty to some extent from this influence Senator Borah proposed the following amendment: "That neither said payment nor anything contained in this treaty shall be taken or regarded as an admission that the secession of Panama in November, 1903, was in any way aided or abetted by the United States, its agents or representatives, or that the said Government in any way violated its obligations to Colombia."

This amendment was offered first in the committee of the whole, where it was defeated 49 to 38. Senator Lodge voting for it. When it was voted on again in the Senate it was defeated 58 to 38. Senator Lodge changing his vote from aye to no.

The twenty-seven Republican Senators who finally voted against the Borah amendment are: Cameron (N. M.), Colt (R. I.), Curtis (Kansas), Dillingham (Vt.), Fernald (Me.), France (Md.), Frelinghuysen (N. J.), Gooding (Idaho), Harrell (Okla.), Keyes (N. H.), Knox (Pa.), Ladd (N. D.), La Follette (Wis.), Lodge (Mass.), McKelvey (Ill.), McLean (Conn.), New (Ind.), Nicholson (Col.), Odell (Nev.), Penrose (Pa.), Phillips (Iowa), Shortridge (Cal.), Spencer (Mo.), Stanf. (Ore.), Sterling (S. D.), Sutherland (W. Va.) and Warren (Wyo.).

Other amendments offered and defeated to-day follow: Poindexter, to limit use of the railroad

by Colombia to periods when canal traffic is interrupted, defeated by 58 to 38.

Poindexter, to strike out Article I, 9) to 29.

Wadsworth, to modify the treaty so that the United States would not violate the principles of neutrality, 59 to 29.

A number of other amendments offered by Senator Randall (La.), Democrat, providing for the payment of \$500,000 to Colombia, to provide that Colombia should help defend the canal and to strike out the preamble were defeated without record votes.

Senator Norris in his speech inveighed against alleged "executive corruption" of the Senate because so many Senators were voting for the treaty, as he said, "merely because the President wants it."

"If we have come to that pass," Mr. Norris said, "we not only ought to apologize to Democratic Senators for what we said about Wilson and rubber stamps, but we ought to abolish the Senate and invest a few dollars in some rubber stamps, send them to the President with our compliments and save the expense of ninety-six Senators. I have yet to see how it is a crime to refuse to follow the President when he is a Democrat and a virtue to follow him when he is a Republican."

'TREATY SIMPLY SALE OF NATIONAL HONOR'

Kansas City 'Star' Comments on Senate Action.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Kansas City, Mo., April 20.—The Star says editorially:

"In its first important move the Harding Administration has made an exceedingly bad impression on the country. The Colombian treaty is simply a sale of national honor for commercial privileges. The Administration goes before the country as ready to help the big oil interests at the expense of the nation's treasury and the nation's good name."

"There has been no change in the merits of the Colombian situation since the Senate refused to ratify the proposed blackmail treaty. The striking out of the apology to Colombia is simply a subterfuge. The payment of the \$25,000,000 is the essential apology, the essential admission of wrongdoing."

"The contention is openly made that the United States must pay Colombia \$25,000,000 blackmail in order to give American investors the chance to develop Colombian oil concessions. What sort of a policy is that for a self-respecting nation to pursue? What sort of ideals are embodied in it before the young men of America, before the world? Honor means nothing, rectitude means nothing. Get the money."

LEGION INVITES WAR LEADERS

Marshal Foch, Admiral Beatty, Gen. Baron Jacques of the Belgian army and Gen. Enrico Caviglia, commander of the Eighth Italian Corps, in which American troops were attached during the battle of the Piave, have been invited through the State Department to attend the third annual convention of the American Legion at Kansas City, October 31 and November 1 and 2. Should any of them be unable to come they are asked to send substitutes.



Tired—But Not of Bread

Old Jacob O'Grouch sat down at the dinner table, tired and disconsolate.

He pushed aside each dish—his appetite was gone.

But to the table came some hot, toasted bread. Its delicious aroma and flavor appealed to him and he ate piece after piece, to the pleasant surprise of his loving wife.

Finally he said, "More butter, please—and more toast. That will do for a meal in itself. Who makes this wonderful bread?"

"Ward does," the happy wife answered.

"They make it better than I can and besides it's just as good day after day."

WARD found many years ago that nature blessed her golden, yellow grain with the finest food flavor in the world—the one flavor of which white races never tire.

Mother baked it by intuition into the loaf that made white bread famous.

Bad home baking could easily drive it out and in many cases did.

But WARD made mother's baking an exact science. And all the loaves come out of the oven alike, with one good slice making you desire another.

It is thus that WARD deserves the confidence given when over a million wives and mothers say "a loaf of WARD'S, please" to their dealer and forget all their baking worries.

Remember that every loaf of

WARD'S BREAD

is made to make you want to eat another

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String Belted Model With Tuxedo Revers That May Be Worn Open or Closed. Silk Lined Throughout

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Announce To Begin Thursday

An Extraordinary Sale of Indestructible

Pearl Necklaces, Pearl Chains and Pearl Bracelets

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At Far Below Regular Prices

THESE "creamy-tinted, lustrous" pearls—glowing and iridescent, are the most beautiful adornment a woman could choose—and at these amazingly low prices are within every woman's reach.

In strings of graduating pearls 16 inches (matinee length) to 30 inches (opera length)—in chains of 45 inches to 72 inches, or in bracelets tipped with rhinestones and jade, lapis or jet stones, each pearl as exquisitely tinted, matched or graded as genuine orientals.

1500 Necklaces	Regularly 5.00	Now 2.95
1250 Necklaces	Regularly 7.50	Now 3.95
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1033 Necklaces	Regularly 12.50	Now 6.50
174 Necklaces	Regularly 15.00	Now 7.50
1874 Necklaces	Regularly 18.00	Now 9.00
1782 Necklaces	Regularly 25.00	Now 12.50
1141 Necklaces	Regularly 28.50	Now 15.00
1970 Necklaces	Regularly 35.00	Now 18.00
1680 Necklaces	Regularly 45.00	Now 22.50
100 Chains	Regularly 35.00	Now 18.50
100 Chains	Regularly 45.00	Now 22.50
100 Chains	Regularly 48.50	Now 24.50
100 Chains	Regularly 50.00	Now 28.50
500 Bracelets	Regularly 5.00	Now 3.95

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Crane's
BUSINESS PAPERS

CRANE papers are not only all-rag—they are all new rag—which is several degrees finer than just "all-rag." But all-rag is a better paper than rag and wood-pulp mixed. Such papers are called "rag-content" papers—meaning that the mixture contains rags. How much rag is used depends on the grade of paper being made. But it is obvious that the greater the percentage of rag, the better the paper, on up to all-rag paper, and then on top of that, all new rag—and there you have CRANE'S.

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